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WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

MAMMOTH DOUBLE SHEET! Issued Every Thursday Morning. ON I DOLLAR A YEAR.

ancations should be addressed to KINNEY NICHOLS & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

NOTICE TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

MR. H. C. SNYDER, 23 Park Bow, New York, b the GLORE-Expusion's special representative, to whom all Eastern advertising business, must be

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

JUDGE JOSEPH B. FORAKER, Of Hamilton County. Lieutenant Governor: GENERAL ROBERT P. KENNEDY, Of Logan County.

Supreme Court Judge GEORGE W. MCLLVAINE, Of Tuscarawas County

State Treasurer: Hox. John C. Brown, OH Jefferson County Attorney General: HON, JACON A. KOHLKE,

Board of Public Works GENERAL WELLS S. JONES, Of Pike County.

The "marvelous success" of the Evening Telegram, Cincinnati, has already caused its enlargement. It flies the Republican state ticket at its mast-head.

Cecil was Queen Elizabeth's great prime minister, and the Cecil of today (the Marquis of Salisbury) is Queen Victoria's premier. History repeats itself.

There are, on an average, from 50 to 53 persons killed or injured daily by the buzzsaws in the U. S. alone. The buzz-saw should have a constitutional amendment.

The Saturday half-holiday movement is The Saturday half-holiday movement is having a "hoom" in New York. The bankers are helping it by drafting a law monious throughout. The course of the Critic bankers are belping it by drafting a law making Saturday afternoon a half-holiday

It already appears evident that Governor Hoadly will not have the gift of continuance in holding out against the demands ot his party to make the second race

If General Chinese Gordon should turn up, somewhere, safe and sound, nobody would be much surprised, and he would have such a personal boom as but few men have ever experienced.

July Century a paper on the French pro- that result. vencal poet, Frederick Mistral, Among the illustrated features of this number of The Century will be an article on "George Ellot's County," with pictures by Alfred Pursons and Homer Martin.

The Republican State Committee will meet at Columbus Tuesday, June 30, to organize and select an executive committe. The candidates on the State ticket will be present at that time, when it is proposed to have several addresses and a rousing good time. A robust delegation will be present from Springfield.

The Magazine of Art, (Cassell & Company, 739 and 741 Broadway, New York.) has made its appearance for July, and we believe that, in popular features, adapted to general appreciation, it exceeds any issue of their magazine we have yet seen. The same firm sends us the Quiver-a very excellent magazine-for next month.

Frank R Stockton has written a continuaton of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" It is called "The Discourager of Hesitency," and will appear in the July Century. Another of the "Ivory Black" stories will be printed in this number. Mr. Howell's hero resists a great temptation in the July installment of "The Rise of Silas Lap-

Mr. W. D. Howell's new novel, "Indian Summer," which began in the July Harper's, now before us, is one of the results of his residence in Florence, two or three years ago, describing, as it does, the adventures of a party of modern Americans with that ancient city for artistic background. The title foreshadows a portion of the love-interest in the story, one of the heroines being a lady in the "Indian summer" of her life. It was from this story that Mr. Howells read the amusing account of the haps and mishaps at a dancing party of a man who don't dance, which excited so much interest at the which excited so much interest at the recent Authors' readings in New York in behalf of international copyright.

the side of the opening. Frank shoutes as a man's body, and it is still vigorous despite of its thousand years of age. behalf of international copyright.

The Mansfield Daily News-W. S. Cap-

ellar and H. S. Conard editors-says: Ever since the arrival of the late train vesterday afternoon the city has been over flowing with people. There is sume com-plaint about lack of accommodations, but not more than the usual amount of kicking.
All things considered, Springfield has handled be convention well, and is entitled to rank among the first-class convention with a State. Outside of Cincinnati, no hotel in the State makes a better convention headquartit. than the Arcade,

Mansfield now "spenks" for the Demo cratic convention.

There will be a meeting of Ohio soldiers who participated in the battle of Cettyre ourg, held at the State House in Columous, July 4, 1885, at 1 o'clock, p m, to the erection of a monument to designate the spot where Ohio soldlers fell in said battle. It is expected that the following organizations will be fully represented viz: The 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 29th, 25th, 61st, 66th, 73th, 75th, 823, and 197th reg iments of infantry, and the Huntington. Gibbs, Deglar and Heckman batteries of

Chautauqua opens this year a week earlier than usual. The Ohio State Teachers' Association will meet at Chautanous July 7 in connection with the Association, and there will be a brilliant programme under the direction of the Chautaugua management. Dr. Vincent. will deliver his famous lecture, on "That Boy," Mrs. Emma Beebe Caldwell, of Toronto will sing, and there will be several organ recitals on the grand organ to the Ampitheater at Chantasupin, which has this year been enlarged and enriched. As the Ohio State Association will hold its entertainments. There will be music, spelling matches, with valuable prizes, Vincint is wisely lengthening out the delightful "senson" at Chautangua Alwho can should spend July and August on the grounds, this year. The newspapers of the Interior will render a favor to their readers, by copying this paragraph. as original, it the editors so desire, a- it is

The New York Tribune, of Friday, peaks of the Ohio Republican Convention and its work as follows:

The Republicans of Onto have done well in again choosing Judge Foreker as their standard-bearer. He made a place fight against Hoadly in 1800, when the electronstances were less tavorable for sooning has they are this year. His course since the canvass has strepthened but in public estimates tion; and the enthusiam which his nome tion; and the enthusian which his nomina-tion elicited yesterday forshadows his tri-umph at the polis. Or course a Republicar victory is not to be wan easily, but a good beginning has been made in the charge of the head of the ticket.

The convention, which was composed to Democrats for the last two years in the concupies a prominent part to the Republican platform. They began by making a resuper-tionment of the Congressional districts, in Sc-fiance of the intent of the Conglustics. Their gerrymander was so success his that shey se-cured a majority of the Congressional Jeispation though the Republicans carried the State by over 39,000. The Democrats round a in the Treasury, he ten millions to the udebtedness of the Sare, increased to value reorganized the municipal governments to partisan purposes, and in the charge of a Sen in a scandalous manner. This makes it nee ave such a personal boom as but few men as a scandard and a scanda terday's convention promises to bring about

GREAT SALT LAKE.

The Probable Outlet Accidentally Discor-

Peter Whitford, a farmer, living a few miles southeast of the city, and his son Frank, 19 years of age, were look ing for some stray cattle. They were on horseback, and followed the tracks of the cattle to within a few miles of the most southern point of the lake. Frank was riding some distance in advance of his father, and was gazing intently on the ground, as the tracks of the cattle were somewhat indistrict. While they were riding quietly along in this manner, Mr. Whitford was startled by a shout from lasson, and, looking quickly up, he saw Frank thr. while his arms wildly into the air, while his horse was plunging about as if terror-stricken. At the same time, there was a deep, rumbling sound, that seemed to come from the center of the curth. In an instant, and before Mr. Whitford and time to think, his son and the horse he rode had disappeared from view, and in the place where they had been a yawning chasm appeared, from the sides of which the earth was still caving and dropping down.

Mr. Whitford for several moments

was stupefied with terror, and then, as he began to realize the terrible situation, he became almost frantic. The last piercing shrick of his son was still ringing in his ears, and he could not tell how far he had fallen or what dreadful fate he had met. ture seemed to be about 50 feet width, and was nearly circular. Mr. Whitford noticed that on the opposite side from where he was standing ti earth seemed comparatively solid. He therefore proceeded enumously around, and, face downward, crept slowly and carefully forward until he was enabled to peer over the brink of the chastn. At first he could distinguish nothing but impenetrable darkness. The faint rush of waters far below was the only sound that greeted his ear, and after gazing intently for several moments he beheld the glimmer and foam of the water. He then began to "hello" lastily, and, waiting a few minutes for a reply, he heard a faint response come up from the depths below. He was overjoyed by the discovery that his son was still alive, and immediately set about to devise some means for his rescue. Fortunately he carried upon the horn of his saddle a stout larint rope, about flity feet in length, which he hastily procured and loweced over it by adding the bridle-reins, when he

was overjoyed by the discovery that it reached his son. Frank fastened the rope securely around his body, and shouted for his father to draw him up. Although he is very small in stature, and does not weigh over 125 pounds, it was only by superhuman efforts that Mr. Whitford succeeded in drawing him up, and twice he came very near being dragged over the brink himself. But he was finally successful, however, and the emotions of the father and son, when the latter was safely landed on solid ground, can be more readily imagined than described. Frank was entirely uninjured, with the exception of several bruises on the left leg. He de scribed his sensations while descending as most terrible, and owes his escape from injury to the fortunate circume of his horse remaining under The animal struck the bottom first, and this broke the force of Frank's fall. The horse, Frank thought, was not dead, but he intended to return and shoot him. Frank described the cavern in which he descended as being about seventy-five feet in length. had fallen on the west side of a shelf of rocks, just below which a foaming stream of water was rushing madly st. This stream appeared, as near Frank could tell in the dim light, to about tifty feet in width. The spray that was constantly being dashed over he rock on which he had fallen had cit a heavy deposit of sait, from which it was evident the stream came from Great Salt Lake. The cavern narrowed down at either end just leaving

driven the Sall Lane (Clash) decreased maj u ur fina sint moai fiand u an pontsia on Anguenad ina Antuon twenty-five miles from the city, and the moon at polinoso styl oloun asun it it is not un ontjet' what is it's puscion directly from the face, and choise with the man description as southwesterly punoallapun sint, opun on Alosoo marvelous than was the wonderful dis assi ou sua adresa s profittia Zuno i moon for the channel of the stronm

The Tyrant Habit.

The Emperor William is a man of accordingly economical habits, and the -lamp on his work-table is a simple oil lamp of a pattern such as since lamps can hardly be met with on the able of the humblest citizen of Berlin. But it was not economy that accounts for the fact, so much as the difficulty which an old man has in changing a habit. The explanation is given by British American Register

The emperor has for years been acstomed to screw down the wick chenever be ceases writing or reading leaves the room. When the petrolours lamps finally came into general the emperor's valet, Krause, brought one and put it on the work-

True to his habit, his imperial masserewed down the wick on leaving off writing; and, as a matter of course, the room was soon filled with insupportable smoke, which greatly affected the nose and eyes of the monarch, and accessitated the opening of doors and

Krause finally volunteered the re-"No, your majesty, that sort of lamp will not suit." But what are we to do, Krause? Had we better get our oil lamp back You know my eyes are weaker, nd require a brighter light."

"Well, your majesty, we can have a new lamp made with an extra large struer, so as to do away with petroum altogether.'

Quite right, Krause; let us frv it.' And Krause got a lamp of the old strorn, had the purper enlarged to an almost collossal size, a green glass shade added to it, and to this day the new lamp, defying all innovations, asseris its place of honor on the worktable of the most diligent of all monarchs. - Youth's Companion.

Getting Her Out of a Fix.

As an illustration of the care taken by some authors over their work, we late G. P. R. James, whose novels at one time had a very large circulation.
"I found him," one of his friends says, dolefully seated over a manuscript. He was not writing, but he was gazing at it in melancholy despair. I thought he was ill, and asked him whether this was the case. 'No,' replied; he was physically well. What, then, was the matter with him? I anxiously impured. 'It's my heroine,' replied; I've got her in such a fix that I cannot extricate her without a slight violation of the rules of propriety. 'Then let her be improper, and don't let us be late for the train,' I flippantly said. 'My dear friend,' he replied, 'do you want to ruin me? Are you not tware that I live by never allowing my heromes to do anything to which the ost stringent mamma might object? If once the slightest doubt were raised about my novels being sound reading for the most innocent of schoolroom girls my occupation would be gone And so we missed the train; but the crome emerged from the pages of the novel a model of all the heroine ought o be under deficult circumstances. and the Year Round.

cas very stingy to his wife in the matter of pin money. One day a indy, closely veiled and very anxious not to be recognized called upon him and horrowed a large sum, leaving her diamonds as a piedge. It was his wife. -Brooklyn Engle.

On the Removal of Capital. In some books on political economy he removal of capital from one employment to another is spoken of lighty, as if it were an easy process. No delusion can be greater. Such changes delusion can be greater. Such changes can, of course, be made in some kinds of business wit out very serious loss. A banker, whose fixed plant consists of a few chairs and tables, may, if he has been prudent, wind up his affairs and invest his capital elsewhere, but a manufacturer or farmer, with money sunk In all sorts of ways, cannot sell his plant without heavy loss, except in very peculiar times and under extraordinary circumstances. The times when he could so sell are prosperous times, when he would not desire to abandon his occupation and find another. The times when he wishes to retire would be the very times when others besides himself are suffering from reduced profits, and when few would be disposed to enter on such a business. So, if he sells, he must sell at a great sacrifice in order to tempt a purchaser. Rather than do this will continue his business, even at the risk of working at no profit, or at a loss. - The Contemporary Review.

A rose tree planted by Charlemagne one of the curbosities of Hildesheim, in Hanover. The main stem is as thick WONDERS OF COAL TAR. ms trees and Most Useful Products Obtained From a Troublesome

Between "Chemistry is capable of wonderful hings." said an expert in chemical cience, that in nothing to which its trinciples were ever applied have such arvelous results followed as are wite sed in its manipulation of common as or coal tar. Thirty years ago the reidem of how they were to rid them-eives of this foul and then utterly seless refuse of the retorts was puzding manufacturers of gas, and the ng out the solution. They had no hought beyond the utter annihilation of the offensive tar. In their experiovered the so-called burning naptha, which, however, could be applied with cafety to no practical purpose. After the naptha was extracted the tar was eft in the form of a heavy oil, which was still more of a muisance than the original compound, as it was more dif-ficult to store and handle. The chemst Belliel discovered a channel of utility for this oil in applying it as a pickle for the preservation of railroad ties, bridge timbers, and similarly exposed woods. This used up large quantities of the refuse, but only partially relieved the tar nuisance.

"The only hope that gas men now had was that some discovery might be made in chemical experimenting which would give a commercial value to the refuse. Faraday next awoke interest in coal tar by his discovery of benzine as a product of the tar oil. It was in experimenting with the volatile sub stances of these oils that the great chemist Mansfield lost his life, by an explosion in his laboratory, and it was probably this casualty that directed greater attention to the possibilities

of the despised gas tar.
"It was not until 1857, however, that
the great value of coal tar as a raw
material was demonstrated. In that ear Perkins discovered its aniline properties, a discovery which has al-most revolutionized the trade in dye-Perkins took coal-tar naptha, and, boiling, it in a refort, obtained a chemical action which resulted in benzole and nitro-benzole. Adding water to this, the nitro-benzole was deposited in the form of a thick, oily mass. This he experimented with in various ways, and finally, by the addition of acetic acid and iron tilings, he produced a coloriess fluid which is aniline. The iquid he treated with different chemical salts, and the result was green crys-tals of a metallic luster. These he found were capable of producing, under different chemical reactions, the most brilliant and gorgeous dyes the ani-line hues of the paint and dye trades of

"This discovery made the long-de-

serted coal tar a desirable product of the gas retorts, but it held still greater surprises. From the light oil of the tar a valuable naptha solvent for indiarubber was obtained, and then the invaluable discovery of carbolic acid was made. How many people in ordinary life know that this great disinfectant is one of the products of common gas tar: After these properties were extracted from the tar there were left heavy oils and residuum for which chemistry was puzzled to find a practical use. It was not until 1869 that any satisfactory result was obtained by experimenting with this refuse, and then the great dis-covery of alizarine was made. This product was first obtained by the German chemists Graebe and Liebermann, but Prof. Perkins, who had developed the aniline colors from tar, was the known that in the first ten years following the introduction of the artificial alizarine in the dvestuffs trade, it exseeded the total amount of natural alizuring, or madder root, that had been had been used for growing madder, root into fertile fields of corn and other cereals. With vegetable madder it required nine weeks to perfect the dveing of a material Turkey red. The arsired result in as many hours. Three years ago the chemist produced an artificial indigo from the residuum of gas tar, and in connection with the aniline lyes and alizarine of the same base, it s rapidly taking the place of indigo. Later, the napthaline yellows and reds, with which entirely new effects in color were made possible, were derived from coal-tar residuum. Chemists are till experimenting with the tar products, and other important develop-ments will no doubt be made."-N. Y. Sun.

An Inventor's Glee.

John W. Keely to-day told a reporter of his latest discovery. As he related the narrative the discoverer's eyes sparkled and a beam of satisfaction spread over his face when he remarked: "I have at last attained the work When a lady condescends to a practical joke it generally is a very near of my life. I have discovered the power which for years I sought, and I feel perfectly satisfied now that my discovered the power which to be a lady condescends to a practical perfectly satisfied now that my discovered the power was a second to be a lady condescends to a practical perfectly satisfied now that my discovered the power was a lady condescends to a practical part of the power was a lady condescends to a practical power with the property of the property o eries and inventions can go forth to the world. For six months I have worked fourteen and eighteen hours : day. The world saw little of me because I was locked up in my workshop. My engine is operated upon an entirely different system from anything I ever used before. It will be known as the rotary etheric engine. The power is obtained by inter-automatic air, or, rather, luminiferous ether. In fact, I have half a dozen forms to apply to it. This new power is under complete control, and is greater by five or six times than gunpowder. Indeed by multithan gunpowder. Indeed by multi-plied concentration I can make it fif-teen times greater. In a recent experiment I obtained 22,800 pounds pressure to the square inch in eight seconds. No water is used in this engine or to secure this power, air alone being the agent. The introductory receptacle, which holds one-half pint of air, required sixty pounds of steel in its construction. I expect (but cannot state for a certainty) to give an exhibi-tion in three weeks. This will depend entirely upon the machinists. If disappoint me, I cannot tell when will b appen. Next month I will have a perfect engine completed. It will not weigh more than three tons, and will be equal to five hundred horse-power. apparatus which is used in connection with the engine is named the

"How about the Keely Motor com-

"It has no interest in the new engine and discovery. A company is to be formed, but I should hardly give the particulars. It will have a capital of \$12,000,000, and it is likely that the shares of the Keely Motor company will

a penny for two years, and all these new discoveries and inventions have been paid out of my own pocket. To return again to the original subject, I believe that five liberators and engines can supply all the power needed in this city. This power can be stored in tubes and transported anywhere. In about six months, or sooner if possible, I will take out the patents in this country, and then I shall go to Europe, where I desire to exhibit my vibratory lift, the sympathetic lift, and several other inventions which the public do not know of."-Philadelphia Cor. St.

Globe-Democrat. In the town of Warwick, R. I., there is a boulder so poised on another rock that a person standing on it can rock it from side to side. When it is rocked a dull, becoming sound is given out, which can be heard for miles over the country on a still night. A legend says that in this manner the Indians were accustomed to summon their warriors to council at this place.

How Sand Dunes are Formed.

Along the shores of Lake Michigan,

as well as along the ocean shores of the North Atlantic States, observers mus' have often been struck by the wonder ful hillocks of sand, evidently gathered together and held in place by vegeta-tion. The plant grows. Sand blows n between the growth and settle there. Again there is a growth and nore sand is blown in and retained, until we have a hillock many feet high. limited only by the capacity of the plant to grow above the gathered sand. So far as we know, these have been the only factors to which are referred the building up of these sand dunes. In ome cases one might suppose that dry sand, blowing in between branches, might readily blow out again; but so far as the records show, such a thought has not seriously impressed any one; yet it is clear on reflection that there are a number sea-side or lake-shore plants which do not gather sand, though their ability to gather sand and retain it would seem to be equal to those which do. Mr. F. A. Paley of the ammoph a arenaria, the well-known sand-gathering grass of Europe as well as of American coasts, in which he records his observations, conclusive ly showing a power to draw up moisture from the roots to the surface, which is then given out to the sand. The sand is moistened several inches away from each stem (which, in this grass, he holds to be a thickened involute leaf). It is this moistened sand which catche and holds the drier that is blown over onto it. Thousands of these involute leaves grow in one spot, each giving forth its moisture, and adding power to retain the sand. It is an extremely interesting observation, and may lead to many others. Many plants are known to exude moisture, especially at night, which will run down the leaf stalks and the main stem, moistening the ground for a considerable distance. The Independent.

A Reminiscence. It was in the early morn of a midummer day, 1858, when four persons were congregated on a small pier wharf in Buffalo's harbor, alongside of which was moored a small sailing yacht. The party comprised three Buffalo lawyers, and the writer hereof, being a nonprofessional friend of the aforesaid awyers, who had invited him to join them for a sail on Lake Eric on be the aforesaid yacht. A couple of luncheon-baskets, together with a small keg of lager beer, had been snugly the aniline colors from tar, was the first to give application to the German work. The importance of this discovery may be understood when it is Grover Cleveland, whom I invited to be one of the party, will soon make his appearance." And then, turning to a brother lawyer, the speaker, in a characteristic vein, continued: "Mac, do you know that young man Grover candled in the trade previous to its in- | Cleveland is quite a decent fellow? My troduction. It was, if anything, superior to madder, and so much cheaper quite often of late, and I am free to say quite often of late, and I am free to say that I consider him altogether the amounted to over \$20,000,000. brightest young man connected with The discovery of alizarine in coal tar the profession in this city. I really ad-converted 400,080 acres of land that mire the fellow, he is so full of good sense. And he is going to make a good lawyer, too, mind what I tell you. is a good one, sound as a nut, and

worth saving. Here the speaker was interrupted by the arrival of the young man himself, standing five feet ten and presenting about 140 pounds avoirdupois. Then the party of five boarded the yacht, and were soon thereafter skimming over the waters of Lake Erie, bound for Point Abino and a pienie.

Now twenty-seven years have elapsed, and 1885 arrived to find but three of the party living. Lawyer C. is a prominent attorney of lower Broadway, above 60, silver-haired, and rich. That sensible young fellow, Grover Cleveland, now weighs 230 pounds, and is the president of the United States while the writer, "along the cool, sequestered vale of life," keeps the even tenor of his way-out in the cold. -Elmira Gazette.

The Medical Use of Eggs. For burns and scalds there is nothing more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and, being always on hand, can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling to an the "sweet oil and cotton," which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air that gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and everything which excludes air and prevents inflammation is the best thing to be applied. The egg is also considered one of the very best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up lightly, with or without su-gar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends by its emollient qualities to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating for these organs enables nature to assume her healthful sway over the seased body. Two or, at the most, three eggs per day would be all that would be required in ordinary cases; and since the egg is not merely a medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise, and the quieter the pa-tient is kept, the more certain and rapid is his recovery.

A gentleman wen known here, reading the notice of the cat which we related a few weeks since, gave to a friend the following facts: His father owned a tom cat and a dog, a firm friendship existing between the two. His grandfather, living a short distance away, also owned a tine tom eat, and between the two cats there also prevailed friendly relations. One day the grandfather's cat came down and savagely pitched into the dog; after a sharp fight the cat was getting the better of the dog. The other cat had watched the entire contest, but when he saw that the dog shares of the Keely Motor company will be exchanged for those of the new. I will have the controlling interest. The Keely Motor company has not paid me was likely to get thoroughly whipped he rushed in, and the cat and the dog gave the other cat a most unmerciful whaling.—Brunswick (Mc.) Telegraph.

FULTON & HYPES.

STRAW HATS! FULTON & HYPES STRAW HATS!

Mackinaws, Milans, Cantons, etc. Fine Assortment. Newest shapes in Light Stiff Hats.

SUMMMR UNDERWEAR, Listethrend, Balbriggans

SHIRTS! Ready Made SHIRTS! FULTON & HYPES, 6 1-2 EAST MAIN

SCREEN MOLDING

CLUSTER PATTERN, 5-16x3-4 inch.

Also 3 inch, 4 inch, and 6 inch dressed strips, very nice, aiready out and jus what you want to make FLY SCREENS OF.

WOLISTON, WILDER & CO... 410 WEST MAIN STREET.

WOMEN BEST TONIC

It does not became the how backgives do.

Mus. PLEARETH BAINL, 74 Farnell Ave., Milwankee, Wie., 200, under date of Dec. 28th 1984;

There used Brown's less Ritters and it has been
more than a dector to me backing cured me of the
weakness halles have in Ric. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and new my complexion is clear and Gentine has about roughtest to my children."
Gentine has about rustle mark and crossed red lines
on sympter. Take no others. Made only by
BROWN CHEMICS, CO., SLITINONE, MB.
LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, constaining list of prires for recipies, information about
come, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or
mailed to any address on receipt of 2s, staining.

Father, Mother, and Three Sisters Dead.

Mr. David Claypool, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the New Jersey Senate, and now Notary Public at Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., makes the following startling statement: "My father, mother, and three sisters all died with consumption, and my lungs were so weak I raised blood. Nobody thought I could live. My work (ship-smithing) was very straining on me with my weak constitution, and I was rapidly going to the grave. While in this condition I weak constitution, and I was rapidly going to the grave. While in this condition I commenced using Mishler's Herb Bitters, and it saved my life. Because it was so difficult to get it in this little place, and I had improved so much, is to ped taking it for a time, and the result is that I have commenced going rapidly down hill again. Somehow, Mishler's Herb Bitters gives appetite and strengthen and builds me up as nothing else does, and I must have a dozen bottles at once. Use this commu-nication as you please, and if any one wants to be convinced of its truth, let them write me and I will make affidavit to it, for I owe my life to Mishler's Herb Bitters." The secret of the almost invariable relief and cure of consumption, dysentery, diar-

rhora, dyspepsia, indigestion, kidney and liver complaints, when Mishler's Herb Bitters is used, is that it contains simple. yet powerful ingredients that act on the blood, kidneys, and liver, and through them strengthens and invigorites the whole system. Purely vegetable ates the whole system. Purely vegetable in its composition; prepared by a regular physician; a standard medicinal prepara-tion; endorsed by physicians and drug-gists. These are four strong points in favor of Mishler's Herb Bitters. Mishler's Herb Bitters is sold by all druggists. Price \$1.00 per large bottle. 6 bottles for \$5.00. Ask your druggist for Missuran's Hran Bitters. If he does not keep it, do not take anything clee, but send a postal card to Missuran Bitters Bitters Co., 25 Commerce Streat, Philadelphia.

MEDICINAL.



I am sixty-seven years old, and have lived in this (Hail) county all my life. Up to twenty-eight years ago I was regarded as the strongest man in the neighborhool—the most rouset in boath. In November, 1856, I had a long and serious spell of typhoid lever. It left me omaciated sad a cripple in my right lex. At times that limb was swoiler an enormous size, being twice as large as its natural condition, and inflamed and angry in appearance. From my knee down small sores came, and at the ankle a large ulear came, which discharged poisonous matter. My whole system became intested. The doctors would patch me up for awhile, but the nicer would never head. The mercury and potash with which they doesd me brought or rheumalism and skyapepsin. I was an object of pity to all my friends. Some thought that the only hope to save life was amportation. I continued to grow worse, and for three years I have not worn a since. Hope had almost left me. Stiff's Specific was suggested, and I commenced its use at once. From the very first I began to feel better. I had taken thirty-six bottl's, and the shadows which had darkened my life for twenty-eight years have all been dissipated. The effect of the medicine has been wonderful indeed. Today I am able to attend to a law farming interests, and waik from one to five miles per day. I am satisfied that the dissues is entirely broken up, and honceforth I am to be free from those terrible apprehensions and suffering which formerly made my life miserrable. Swiff's specific has done more for me in one year than all the drug store mosticine prescribed by physicians did in twenty-eight years, and I most cheerfully bear this testimony of its merits. Hall County, Ga., Feb. 28, 1885.

From the Dissecting Room.

Having taken Swift's Specific for blood poision contracted at a medical codlege at a dissection, while I was a medical stochent, I am grateful to say that it gave no a speedy and thorough cure alter my parents had spent bundreds of obliars for treatment. My arm was swollen to twice its usual size, and as nothing helpest me I was despairing of ever being cured. But hearing of the S. S. S., I bought a bottle, little thinking I would derive any benefit from it. I began taking it regularly, and soon the swellings began to go down and the arm ceased to pain me. I continued its use, and after taking eight bottles was thoroughly cured.

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